

The Bayonet House is amusing itself with the passage of various bills. Among these is a tax bill levying upwards of twelve mills of course the taxpayers need not be troubled about this, as all the pretended enactments of the Rump go for naught. But there is something sublime in the check displayed.

The Radicals are trying hard to build a pretext for removing Chief Justice Moses. They say the constitution inhibits the chief justice from holding any office of trust or profit, and that the law professorship in the State University, at present filled by Judge Moses, is such an office. Without proceeding to discuss the subject or to show the utter weakness of the Radicals' position in this matter, it is enough to know that the Bayonet House is not a constitutionally organized body, and all its acts are simply null and void.

Dr. J. F. Ensor, the superintendent of the State Lunatic Asylum, gave notice, on Friday last, to the board of regents of the institution, that he will be compelled to discharge all the patients, unless some immediate relief be found for the pressing necessities of the institution. He has for some time been dependent upon the accommodations of merchants at the North and in Columbia, but these are now at an end. Unless the Asylum be helped out of its strait by private contributions, there would seem to be no chance but to turn out the inmates and close its doors—something truly terrible to contemplate. For this state of things, as for all the other troubles that now afflict the people of South Carolina, Chamberlain and the crew he controls are responsible. But for their lawless proceedings, everything might now be going on smoothly and prosperously.

Senator Robertson recently sent the following telegram to President Grant: "I see no disposition on the part of any one here to break the peace at this time. I hope the Federal administration will not attempt to interfere in the settlement of our State affairs. In that case I am satisfied that a peaceful and legal solution can be reached." The Senator deserves commendation for his effort to bring on a change in the President's attitude in the present issue in this State. He is rather wrong in hoping that "the Federal administration will not interfere"—for it has already interfered in a manner and to an extent that are a disgrace to the American flag and a blot on American civilization. What the taxpayers of South Carolina want, is that the President cease to interfere, and let the Chamberlain crew stand on their own merits and by their own strength. Then matters would soon be settled, and that too without any difficulty or disturbance whatever.

There is between the harangue of Chamberlain before the Bayonet House and the Radical Senators, and the inaugural address of Governor Hampton, a difference that is at once striking, and indicative of the character of the two men. The one is false, slanderous, inflammatory and self-laudatory; the other is a calm, manly, statesmanlike review of the condition of affairs in this State, accompanied with an avowed determination to see that the laws shall be impartially executed, and that every means be employed to bring peace and prosperity to the whole people. The one is the speech of an insincere demagogue, the falsity of whose pretensions has long since been exposed; the other is the expression, in simple terms, of a patriot's determination to do his whole duty in an office to which he was called by the people, without seeking on his part. The two addresses give an insight into the character of the respective men who delivered them. And no fair mind will be long in determining which shows the more honesty of purpose, and fitness to rule a good and brave people.

For the first time since 1868, the intelligent and taxpaying people of South Carolina feel that they have a governor worthy of the name. Scott, Moses, Chamberlain, in turn pretended to rule the State, but failed to accomplish anything but evil for the whole people. None of them was entitled to the respect of the people, and none of them re-

ceived it. These men were the representatives of a party claiming to be Republican, but in fact no party at all—only a mass of deluded negroes, without education and without experience, bound, as they thought, by a solemn oath to follow the lead of the party "bosses." It was only natural, therefore, that these so-called governors had no real power at all—except that power for evil which came of their influence over the colored people. These governors were totally helpless to preserve the peace and dignity of the State, and had always to go whining to Grant for Federal bayonets. The contrast between each of these and Governor Hampton is too great to require mention. We have indeed a governor—one who commands the respect of all the people, and who can bring peace, prosperity and progress to the entire State.

A Hollow Sham.

For eight years there has existed in South Carolina an organization calling itself the Republican party and claiming to form part of that body of intelligent voters which gives strength to the party at the North. The connection between the real Republican party and the hybrid concerns in the South has been constantly kept up. The Southern wing of the party is always represented on the national committee and always allowed a vice-presidency or something of the sort in the national convention. The white leaders call themselves Republicans—some, possibly, because they are so from conviction, but the majority seizing the name but as a means to increase the number and the credulity of their ignorant dupes. Of the colored people in the South there are perhaps a few of the more intelligent who are at heart in sympathy rather with the Republican than with the Democratic party. But the great mass of the negroes are Republicans simply because their leaders tell them so. They believe that they were born Republicans and cannot be anything else, no matter how often they vote against the party. They believe that when they registered as voters, under the Reconstruction acts of Congress, they took a solemn oath to support the nominees and the policy of the Republican party. It is true, large numbers of the colored people all over the South have come to see the folly of their former notions, and within the past two or three years have exercised their own judgment as men and as citizens. But this has been in spite of the teachings and the constant opposition of the Radical leaders and their underlings, and a large portion of the colored people are still slaves to the delusions fixed in their minds by their first Radical teachers. It is clear, then, that the so-called Republican party in South Carolina—as in the other Southern States—is but a hollow sham; a party having but the bare name of the great national organization by which it is recognized, encouraged and protected; a party owing its strength but to the ignorance, the superstition and the race prejudice of the negro; a "ring of corrupt office-holders and office-seekers who manage the negro voter to suit their own ends, and reap all the substantial benefits of political power. The Republican party of the South being so composed, it is but the necessary result of that composition that corruption in all its forms should have pervaded the so-called Republican governments established in this section since 1868. The party in the South owes its strength to the countenance received from the national government. That removed, it would long since have died of its own weakness and rottenness. Whenever it has been in trouble, the bayonets of the Federal army have been summoned to its aid, and they have come as promptly as they were requested. A party pretending to rest all its claim to popular support upon its recognition of the superiority of intelligence over brute force has been the helper, by the exercise of brute force, of a crew of plunderers having neither moral strength nor just claim to moral support. The longer the decaying carcass of Southern Republicanism lasts, there are fair-minded people everywhere impressed with its weakness and worthlessness. We see it to-day in South Carolina a hollow sham indeed, upheld by the Federal arm acting against the civil authority, and its leaders defying the constitution and the courts. The desperate acts of the party leaders here are but additional evidences that the party itself is breathing its last.

The Governor's Inaugural

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives:

It is with feelings of the profoundest solicitude that I assume the arduous duties and grave responsibilities of the high position to which the people of South Carolina have called me. It is amid events unprecedented in this republic, that I take the chair as Chief Magistrate of this State. After years of misrule, corruption and anarchy brought upon us by venal and unprincipled political adventurers, the honest people of the State, without regard to party or race, with one purpose devoted themselves earnestly and solemnly to the attainment of this end. With a lofty patriotism never surpassed; with a patience never equalled; with a courage never excelled, and with a sublime sense of duty, which finds a parallel in the history of all the world, they subordinated every personal feeling to the public weal and consecrated themselves to the sacred work of redeeming their prostrate State. To the accomplishment of this task, they dedicated themselves with unflinching confidence and with unshaken faith, trusting alike to the justice of their cause and commending that cause reverently to the protection of the Almighty. When the corrupt party which for eight years had held sway in this State, bringing its civilization into disrepute and making its government a public scandal, saw that the demand for reform found a responsive echo in the popular heart and that the verdict of the people would be pronounced against those who had degraded the State, they appealed to Federal intervention, and, by a libel on our whole people as false as it was base, called in the soldiery of the United States army to act as supervisors of our election. In a time of profound peace, when no legal officer had been resisted in the proper discharge of his functions, we have witnessed a spectacle abhorrent to every patriotic heart and fatal to republican institutions—Federal troops used to promote the success of a political party. Undismayed, though shocked by this gross violation of the constitution of the country, our people with a determination that no force could subdue, no fraud could defeat, kept steadily and peacefully in the path of duty, resolved to assert their rights as American freemen at the ballot-box—that great court of final resort, before which must be tried the grave questions of the supremacy of the constitution and the stability of our institutions. What the verdict of the people of South Carolina has been, you need not be told. It has reverberated throughout the State, and its echoes come back to us from every land where liberty is venerated, declaring in tones that cannot be mistaken, that, standing on the constitution of our country, we propose to obey its laws, its peace and honor, and to carry out in good faith every pledge made by us for reform and honest government. We intend to prove to the world the sincerity of our declaration that the sole motive which inspired the grand contest we have so successfully made was not the paltry ambition for party supremacy, but the sacred hope of redeeming our State. It was this hope that led our people to a victory which was greater in its proportions, greater in its success, nobler in its achievement and brighter in its promise of prosperity than any other ever won on this continent. But it was sought to wrest the fruits of this magnificent victory from the hands that won it by a gigantic fraud and a base conspiracy. When the members elect of the General Assembly repaired to the capitol to take the seats to which the people of South Carolina had assigned them, armed soldiers of the Federal government confronted them, and their certificates of election were examined and passed upon by a corporal of the guard. A spectacle so humiliating to a free people, and so fatal to republican institutions, has never been presented in America. It could not have been witnessed even here, where civil liberty has for years been but a mockery, had not the ruthless hand of military power struck down the most sacred guarantees of the constitution; for the tread of the armed soldier, as he made his rounds through the halls of legislation, was over the prostrate form of liberty herself. It was amid these ominous, these appalling scenes, that the members of the General Assembly were called on to assume their duties as the representatives of a free State, and that State one of the original thirteen who won our independence and framed our constitution. That the natural, patriotic indignation of our people did not find expression in violence, is creditable in the highest degree to them, and this was due in a large measure to the statesmanlike and dignified conduct of those members of the General Assembly who had been made the victims of this gross outrage on their persons and this during conspiracy against their constitutional rights. Debarred the free exercise of their rights by the presence of an armed force, a legal quorum of the lower House, after placing on record a noble protest, quietly withdrew from the capitol and proceeded to organize that branch of the General Assembly. Not one form of law or one requirement of the constitution was wanting to give force and legality to this organization, and that its authority has not been fully recognized is due solely to the same armed usurpation which has subordinated the civil to the military power throughout this whole contest. Of the disgraceful, dangerous and revolutionary pro-

ceedings resorted to by the defeated party after the organization of the lower House, it is needless for me to speak. You have been the witnesses and the victims of those, and the civilized world has looked on with amazement, disgust and horror; you have seen a minority of that House usurp the powers of the whole body; you have seen the majority expelled from their hall by threats of force; you have seen persons having no shadow of a claim as members admitted to seats as Representatives by the votes of men who themselves were acting in direct violation of the constitution; and you have seen the last crowning act of infamy by which a candidate for the office of Governor, defeated by the popular vote, had himself declared elected by his co-conspirators. I make no comment on these flagrant outrages and wrongs; it pertains to the General Assembly to take such action in regard to them as that honorable body may deem proper. But it is due to my position as the Chief Magistrate of this commonwealth to place on record my solemn and indignant protest against acts which I consider as subversive of civil liberty and destructive of our form of government. These are questions which concern not us alone, but the people of the United States; for it acts so unauthorized and so unconstitutional as to allow to pass without a debate, popular government as established by the constitution will give place to military despotism. Our duty, the duty of every patriot is to demand a strict construction of the constitution and a rigid adherence to its provisions. We can thus only preserve our liberties and our government. A great task is before the conservative party of this State. They entered on this contest with a platform so broad, so strong, so liberal, that every honest citizen could stand upon it. They recognized and accepted the amendments of the constitution in good faith; they pledged themselves to work reform and to establish good government; they promised to keep up an efficient system of public education; and they declared solemnly that all citizens of South Carolina, of both races and of both parties, should be regarded as equals in the eye of the law, all to be fully protected in the enjoyment of every political right now possessed by them.

To the faithful observance of those pledges we stand committed, and I, as the representative of the conservative party, hold myself bound by every dictate of honor and of good faith to use every effort to have those pledges redeemed fully and honestly. It is due not only to ourselves but to the colored people of the State, that wise, just and liberal measures should prevail in our legislation. We owe much of our late success to those colored voters who were brave enough to rise above the prejudice of race, and bravely stand with those of the slinkier of party, in their determination to save the State. To those who, misled by their fears, their ignorance or by evil counseling, turned a deaf ear to our appeals, we should be not vindictive but magnanimous. Let us show to all of them that the true interests of both races can best be secured by cultivating peace and promoting prosperity among all classes of our fellow-citizens. I rely confidently on the support of the members of the General Assembly in my efforts to attain these laudable ends, and I trust that all branches of the government will unite cordially in this patriotic work. If so united and working with resolute will and earnest determination, we may hope soon to see the dawn of a brighter day for our State. God in His infinite mercy grant that it may come speedily, and may He shower the richest blessings of peace and happiness on our whole people.

A short time ago a five year-old child of Mr. J. Dunbar, of Grayville, Illinois, fell into the fire. Only children and a dog were present at the time. The dog caught the child, dragged her out and actually tore her clothes from her, thus saving her life; and was much the worse burned of the two.

A few days ago, John Pates and three companions from Randolph, Metcalfe county, Kentucky, started on a hunting expedition to the Cumberland Mountains. After a day's hunt they pitched their tents amid the wild scenery of the mountains, little dreaming of the fate in store for them. That night they were attacked by a band of robbers who infest that locality, and not one was spared to tell the tale. They were shot and stabbed in a terrible manner, and their guns and every article of value were carried off. Hatred and a man accidentally passed that way next morning, it is possible that their bodies would never have been found. No clue has been discovered to the perpetrators of this dark deed.

**DIED.**  
In Winnsboro, on Saturday evening, December 16, at 5 o'clock, Mrs. MARGARET F. LAW, wife of Mr. James W. Law, and daughter of the late Rev. M. D. Fraser.  
The death of this estimable lady has cast a gloom over our entire community, for she was one whose cheerful, pleasant face seemed to shed sunshine and brightness on all around her; whose very presence brought with it joy and pleasure. Born and reared in this town, every one knew her worth. Whatever station of life she was called to fill, she adorned and beautified. As a child, as a maiden, as a daughter, as a sister, as a wife and as a mother, she was always noted for her affection and love. As a neighbor and friend she was thoughtful, affectionate and sympathizing; as a companion and associate she was agreeable and instructive; and as a devoted disciple of the Lord Jesus, she was humble, faithful and obedient. Her piety was beautiful to behold. It moulded her whole life, controlled her every action, governed her in her thoughts and words, and led her onward day by day, in the path of holiness. Her mind was well stored with the fundamental doctrines of the Bible, and she loved to converse upon them; and her expressive countenance would indicate her pleasure and assent to the truths to which she listened from the sacred desk, while her words of approval have often encouraged and strengthened her pastor. Early in life, she gave her young and innocent heart to the Lord, and always lived a most exemplary, consistent Christian life, and when at length the summons came to call her away from all she held so dear upon earth, from a devoted husband from her five little children, from her aged and affectionate mother and from her brothers whom she deeply loved, she was found ready and watching for the Master. Death had no terrors for her. If it was her Heavenly Father's will that she should depart and be with Christ, she was willing, and yet it was but natural that she should cling tenaciously to life, for she had so much to live for. She has gone to her reward, leaving behind her the precious memories of her spotless life. Earth is poorer now than it was; but Heaven is infinitely richer. That bright spirit, sanctified and made while in the blood of the Lamb, is now before the throne of God, adoring the love of our Redeemer. Another sweet voice is added to the Heavenly choir, another redeemed soul is safe in Paradise.  
On Sabbath evening her remains were followed to their last resting place, in the Presbyterian graveyard, by a large concourse of friends thus sadly manifesting the universal esteem in which she was held, and the sympathy felt for the bereaved family.

In Columbia, on Friday, December 15, 1876, Miss JANE CRAWFORD, of Winnsboro, Miss remains were brought to this place and buried in the Presbyterian graveyard, on Sabbath morning, at 10 o'clock.

**HURRAH**  
**GRANT!**  
—FOR THE—  
**CHEAP CASH STORE**  
—OF—  
**B. Sugenheimer & Co.,**  
Who will sell Dry Goods, Groceries, etc., etc.,  
**VERY LOW FOR**

**STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA**  
COUNTY OF FAIRFIELD.  
Thos. Neely, administrator of Estate of Ann Walling, Deceased, vs. Elizabeth Walling, Jno. Walling and others.  
In obedience to an order from the Court of Probate, made in the above stated case, I will offer for sale on the first Monday in January next before the Court House door in Winnsboro, S. C. the tract of land belonging to the estate of Ann Walling, deceased, containing seventy-four acres, more or less, and bounded by lands of Mrs. Martha Black, estate of Philip Walling and others.  
Terms of sale:—one-half cash on day of sale, balance in one and two years thereafter, equal instalments secured by Bond and Mortgage with interest from day of sale. Purchasers to pay for necessary papers.  
S. W. RUFF,  
S. F. C.  
dec 7-4.

**IMPORTANT NOTICE**  
R. J. McCANLEY begs to inform all parties indebted to him that unless they settle their accounts by the 25th inst., he will be compelled to place such accounts in the hands of an attorney for collection.  
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**In the District Court of the United States for the District of South Carolina.**  
**IN BANKRUPTCY.**  
J. A. Caldwell, Bankrupt.  
THIS is to give notice that a warrant in Bankruptcy has been issued out of the District Court of the United States for the District of South Carolina, against the estate of JACOB A. CALDWELL, of Fairfield County, of the State of South Carolina, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition; that the payment of any debts, and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden on the 28th day of December A. D. 1876, at 12 o'clock M., at Yorkville, S. C., before W. L. Clawson, Esq., one of the Registers of said Court.  
R. M. WALLACE,  
U. S. Marshal, as Messenger,  
By T. W. CLAWSON,  
Deputy Messenger  
dec 23-24

**J. CLENDINING,**  
Boot and Shoe Manufacturer,  
WINSBORO, S. C.  
THE undersigned respectfully announces to the citizens of Fairfield that he has removed his Boot and Shoe Manufactory to one door below Mr. C. Mullens. I am prepared to manufacture all styles of work in a substantial and workmanlike manner, out of the very best materials, and at prices fully as low as the same goods can be manufactured for at the North or elsewhere. I keep constantly on hand, a good Stock of Sole and Upper Leather, Shoe Findings &c., which will be sold at reasonable prices. Repairing promptly attended to. Terms strictly Cash.  
Dried Hides bought.  
dec 12  
**J. CLENDINING.**

**CONNOR & CHANDLER**  
CALL ATTENTION  
**STERLING SILVERWARE,**  
—AT—  
**REDUCED PRICES.**  
Table Spoons,  
Tea Spoons,  
Sugar Spoons,  
Table Forks,  
Pep Spoons,  
Butter Knives,  
Pickle Forks,  
AND  
To the Great Estab-  
dec. 7

**Hampton Recognized**  
—BY—  
**U. G. DESPORTES**  
**CONCEDED** to sell those Goods which he makes a specialty lower than any other merchant in the city.  
A fresh assortment of Christmas Goods just at hand.  
French and American Candles.  
Northern Apples, Oranges, Coconuts, etc., etc.  
—ALSO—  
A large assortment of foreign and domestic LIQUORS,  
AT VERY LOW PRICES.  
Call and examine.  
dec 28

**STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA**  
COUNTY OF FAIRFIELD.  
Thos. Neely, administrator of Estate of Ann Walling, Deceased, vs. Elizabeth Walling, Jno. Walling and others.  
In obedience to an order from the Court of Probate, made in the above stated case, I will offer for sale on the first Monday in January next before the Court House door in Winnsboro, S. C. the tract of land belonging to the estate of Ann Walling, deceased, containing seventy-four acres, more or less, and bounded by lands of Mrs. Martha Black, estate of Philip Walling and others.  
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S. W. RUFF,  
S. F. C.  
dec 7-4.

**INC W**  
**Since HAMPTON is Governor of the Whole People,**  
**BARGAINS, BARGAINS, FOR ALL AT THE**  
**DRY GOODS, FANCY GOODS AND**  
**MILLINERY BAZAAR,**  
In Dress Goods, Calicoes, Bleached and Unbleached Muslins, Shawls, Furs, Cloaks, Boulevard Skirts, Corsets, Millinery Goods, Flowers, Feathers, &c.  
—ALSO—  
Blankets, Pants Goods, Cheeked Homespun, Bouts and Shooes of all kinds, Men's Hats and Clothing.  
**JUST OPENED FOR HOLIDAYS**  
A lot of Fancy Goods, suitable for presents.  
**JUST ARRIVED.**  
Fresh Family Groceries, Cheese, Macaroni, Soap, Candles, Starch, French and Plain Candies, Coconuts, Oranges, Northern Apples, Sugar and Soda Crackers, Lemons, Canned Goods, Fire Crackers, Prize Candy, Irish Potatoes for eating purpose, Tobacco, Cigars, Mackerel &c., &c.,—all of which will be sold as low as the lowest.  
Agent for Butterick's reliable Paper Patterns—a supply of latest styles for Ladies and Children, just in at  
dec 21  
J. O. BOAGS.

**R. W. PHILLIPS**  
TO THEIR NEW STOCK OF  
**STERLING SILVERWARE,**  
—AT—  
**REDUCED PRICES.**  
Table Spoons,  
Tea Spoons,  
Sugar Spoons,  
Table Forks,  
Pep Spoons,  
Butter Knives,  
Pickle Forks,  
AND  
To the Great Estab-  
dec. 7

**FURNITURE,** Parlor Brackets and Picture Frames, for design and workmanship, unequalled. Remember my prices are beyond competition for the same quality of goods.  
**A NEW SUPPLY**  
of Rustic Window Shades, low in price durable, convenient, that never get out of order, and will last longer than any other. Mattresses, Pictures, Hat-Racks, Mirrors and Lumber for sale.  
**REPAIRING**  
Furniture promptly repaired at moderate prices. Special attention given to the Undertaker's Department. Keep on hand a full supply of Cases and Wood Coffins.  
**MY TERMS ARE STRICTLY CASH.**  
**Sheriff's Sale.**  
By virtue of an execution to me directed, I will offer for sale before the Court House door in Winnsboro, on the first Monday in January next, within the legal hours of sale, for cash, the following described property, to wit:  
All that plantation or tract of land lying in Fairfield County, containing four hundred and fifty-seven acres, more or less, and bounded by lands of estate of Minor Gladlen, James E. Caldwell, Edward P. Mobley, and estate of Malinda Barber. Level in one as the property of the estate of Minor Gladlen deceased, at the suit of The President and Directors of the Bank of the State.  
S. W. RUFF,  
Winnsboro, S. C.,  
Dec. 1, 1876.  
S. F. C.  
dec 14-3

**SHERIFF'S SALE.**  
STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,  
COUNTY OF FAIRFIELD.  
In the Common Pleas.  
James B. McCants, Plaintiff, against Joseph C. Caldwell, A. M. Lee, Jr., and Ann P. Caldwell, Defendants. Order of Foreclosure and Sale.  
In obedience to an order of Court made in the above stated case, I will offer for sale, before the Court House door in Winnsboro, S. C., on the first Monday in January next, the following described real property, to wit:  
All that certain tract of land known as "Wood Hill," situate, lying and being in the County of Fairfield in the State of South Carolina, on the head waters of Crooked Creek and Dry Fork, waters of Catawba River, containing eight hundred acres, more or less, and bounded north east by lands of J. A. Caldwell, south by lands of John Mobley, Jr., and Dr. J. C. Mobley, Hall, and west by lands of G. H. McCaster and J. A. Caldwell.  
**TERMS OF SALE:**  
One-third of the purchase money to be paid in cash, and the balance on a credit of one and two years, in two equal instalments, with interest at ten per cent per annum from the day of sale, payable annually—to be secured by bond of the purchaser and mortgage of premises and the purchaser to pay for all necessary papers.  
S. W. RUFF,  
Winnsboro, S. C.,  
Dec. 8, 1876.  
S. F. C.  
dec 14-3

**FOR SALE OR RENT.**  
I offer for sale or rent, the residence located on Vanderhorst Street, near the Associate Reformed Church. The house is cottage style, containing three rooms, two attics, and kitchen with range attached. The house has been recently refitted and is in the most desirable area fine well and all necessary out-buildings. Terms reasonable.  
Apply to  
nov 24 or 25  
**JOHN W. PURCELL.**

**Law Cards**  
**THOS. R. ROBERTSON,**  
Attorney at Law  
AND TRIAL JUSTICE,  
All business entrusted to him in his capacity will receive prompt attention.  
Office on Washington street, one door east of Winnsboro Hotel.  
J. S. REYNOLDS,  
J. S. REYNOLDS  
**GAILLARD & REYNOLDS,**  
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,  
No. 2 LAW RANGE,  
WINSBORO, SOUTH CAROLINA.  
old records, titles, grants, land sales

**MT. ZION INSTITUTE.**  
THE next term of its school will commence on Wednesday, January 3, 1877.  
Terms per quarter, payable half quarterly in advance:  
Primary department... \$10  
Intermediate " ... 12  
Classical " ... 15  
For Circulars &c., apply to  
dec 21-24  
W. M. DWIGHT,  
Principal.

**NOTICE**  
ALL persons knowing themselves indebted to me will please call forward with money or cotton and settle old accounts, if they expect indulgence another year.  
F. ELDER

**CASH ONLY.**  
They can afford to sell goods cheap, because by doing a strictly cash business they need not make one customer what they lose on another by holding on credit.  
dec 21  
**CORN**  
FOR SALE.  
BE IT, BRO. & O